7. (New) The transformed microorganism according to claim 1, wherein the D-aminoacylase-producing gene is modified by creating a HindIII recognition site of Escherichia coli in the upstream and downstream of the gene, purifying and excising the resulting gene and ligating the gene into an expression vector.

8. (New) The transformed microorganism according to claim 1, wherein the zinc tolerance of the host microorganism is such that the cell weight of the microorganism either increases, or decreases within a range of 10% in a culture medium with 2 mM zinc added thereto on the basis of the cell weight (A660 nm) in a zinc-free culture medium.

9. (New) The transformed microorganism according to claim 1, wherein the zinc tolerance of the host microorganism is such that the cell weight of the microorganism either increases, or decreases within a range of 20% in a culture medium with 5 mM zinc added thereto on the basis of the cell weight (A660 nm) in a zinc-free culture medium.

10. (New) The transformed microorganism according to claim 1, wherein the host microorganism is Escherichia coli.

11. (New) The process for producing D-aminoacylase according to claim 3, wherein the culture medium is a nutritious culture medium containing a tac promotor-inducing substance as an inducer.

12. (New) The process for producing D-aminoacylase according to claim 11, wherein the inducer is isopropyl thiogalactoside (IPTG) or lactose.

13. (New) The process for producing D-aminoacylase according to claim 12, wherein the concentration of lactose is adjusted to 0.1 to 1%.

Add C1

REMARKS